

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1855.

NO. 274.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

IS PUBLISHED AT THE
OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
Every afternoon at two o'clock, except on Sundays.
TERMS.

Per week, payable quarterly, \$1.00
Per annum, payable quarterly, \$3.00
Mail subscribers, per annum, in advance, \$4.00
Advertisements inserted in the Evening Bulletin upon the usual terms.
Advertisements transferred from the Louisville Daily Journal at half-price.

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES, PAYABLE ADVANCE.
1 copy, one year, \$1.00
5 copies, do, \$5.00
20 do, do, \$20.00
50 do, do, \$50.00
And each additional copy, 75 cents.
Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Bulletin upon the usual terms.
Advertisements transferred from the Louisville Weekly Journal at half-price.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1855.

THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT—COOLING OFF—GHOSTS—DRIVING FOLKS AWAY—EXERCISES, &c.—It seems that the editor of the Democrat has so far cooled off that he can now talk to us from his own office, instead of calling at ours and then putting off in such a hurry as not to allow us reasonable time for a cosy little *tete-a-tete* with him. Well, we thought the cooling process had set in with him, and we were rather gratified to find we were not mistaken. We hope that when he left our premises so suddenly, he was in time for his business in the country, which was so pressing that he could not observe even his characteristic politeness.

The editor professes to think that we behold ghosts every night. If we do, they are ghosts that come to us bland and smiling, and seem glad to see us, and to bless us for deeds done to them in their lives. If the editor had chanced to be made a ghost by the Irish shots fired at him in the Eighth Ward, we have no doubt that the spectre would now be coming to us every night, not white and trembling with deadly rage, like its prototype, and carrying its hand in its breeches pocket, with its buggy standing at our door to carry it off, but wearing a sorrowful and repentant visage, and begging our pardon for all its brood of offences against us. We have our ghosts, and we enjoy their society, and he unquestionably has his—that is, if he has a conscience; and his are the victims of the 6th inst., shrieking horribly in his ears, and making his hair stand on end "like quills upon the fretful porcupine." Good heavens! we would not swap ghosts with him for all the world. Why, his bloody conscience even imparts the hue of blood to his hair and beard! He says that "misery loves company," but God knows that such company, as his soul is doomed to entertain, makes misery more miserable. We half think he should be sentenced by public opinion to wear outside of a bosom, while walking the streets, a printed or written catalogue of the victims of "bloody Monday"—it would only be wearing outside what he is already destined to wear inside.

Our neighbor says we ought to be driven away from here. If he thinks so, perhaps he had better undertake the job. If he needs help, let him say how many fellows he wants. Not more than fifty, we hope. He intimates a willingness that we should extract the bullet, which he now more than half admits was lodged in a certain portion of his person by his Irish friends on bloody Monday. We positively decline. We were forced by him the other day to contemplate the exceedingly disagreeable necessity of trying a little surgery upon him, but we must say that it was an operation quite opposite to that of extracting bullets. Besides, if he has a little lead in the part designated, probably it had better remain there, for he has any quantity of that metal in his head, and by means of some in the other extremity, he can have a well-balanced body, even though he has a very ill-balanced mind.

Our neighbor makes one remark that is quite vague. He says: "We don't know but we shall offer the editor of the Journal an engagement to remove certain excrescences from us which are at times troublesome." We really don't know the particular "excrescences" are that he refers to as being so troublesome to him. Whatever they may be, we can't undertake to remove them; but, if a fine-tooth comb or soap and water will be of any service to him, we will send them. Possibly the "excrescences" he alludes to are corns, but we are no corn-doctor, and we fear he will always get corned semi-occasionally in spite of aught that can be done for him. If we were to undertake to remove the "excrescences" from his person, we should probably begin with cutting off the chief "excrescence," what he calls his head; and that would be the last of him—unless he is a hydra or a polypus.

KENTUCKY ELECTION RETURNS.—We give this morning the official returns from nine Congressional districts and a full list of the members elected to the Legislature. The full official vote cast for Governor and for candidates for Congress in the sixth district have not yet been received. As soon as they come we will publish them also.

We have the official vote from 99 counties, which stand—Moorhead 69,428, Clarke 63,491, Moorhead's majority 5,937. The remaining four counties to be heard from (Letcher, Perry, Floyd, and Johnson) are reported to have given Clarke an aggregate majority of over 1,575. If this is correct, Moorhead's majority would be about 4,400.

The Cincinnati police made a descent on the German Theater on Sunday evening and captured the whole company, including Mad. Th. Man, who were performing an opera to a crowded audience.

We learn from Dr. White, of the Detector, that the Farmers' Bank at Knoxville has failed.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Saturday last was a day of mutual congratulation and honest pride among the friends of this society. They had reason to be proud of the display spread upon their tables—to be proud of their success in drawing out a concourse of visitors worthy of the display set before them—a crowd, which, to say nothing of those among it belonging to the sterner sex, comprised an array of fashion, beauty, and intelligence whose charming presence and approving smiles would have done honor to any cause under the sun.

After the early morning of Saturday the temperature was pleasant in the extreme—just too cool to allow the use of the fan, so that visitors had nothing to do but enjoy the pleasures set before them; and we really thought that we never had seen so large an assembly together who appeared to be in a better humor with each other and with the rest of the world. There were very few features in this display to distinguish it from the latest of its predecessors which we have reported. One of its most noteworthy characteristics we thought belonged to the contributions of peaches; quite a number of the samples were very good and so nearly alike that, in the absence of cards, one might have thought them all from the same tree. This we consider unmistakable evidence of progress in the science and art of cultivation.

In other branches of the fruit department, pears, apples, and plums, each seemed to sustain its former claims to favor fully, but, except the advent of a new variety of pear, which caused some stir among amateurs, we saw nothing unusual.

The pear to which we have reference and which made its first appearance upon the society's tables on Saturday, was the Flemish Beauty, one of the select list recommended for general cultivation by the National Pomological Society and is certainly one of the handsomest productions of the orchard or fruit garden. To give our readers some idea of its captivating appearance, we may remark that a plate of this variety was sold at the biddings for eight dollars and fifty cents, and that a gentleman of taste, who has spent some years in Europe, recognized these fruits across the room as identical with his recollection of this pear as it appears in some of the best fruit pieces of the French artists, who delight to use it in grouping, on account of its fine colors.

We have thought that we could not close this report more profitably to our pomological readers than by embodying a hint or two gleaned by the fruit committee in the course of an interesting visit to the grounds of W. C. Brooks, Esq., near Oakland, on Saturday afternoon, and which has been kindly placed at our disposal. The first object of interest examined was a most successful experiment at reinstating the vigor of a peach orchard by heading in. This orchard showed great luxuriance and contained some of the largest green fruits which have come under the observation of the committee this season. They were constrained to notice, however, that the cultivation of the orchard had not been thorough and that the fruit was wanting in flavor, which they believe must ever follow as a consequence from neglected cultivation.

Another hint which we think worth giving our readers, on account of its bearing upon the unsettled question of superiority between dwarf and standard pears for cultivation, is that to be gleaned from the committee's report of their examination of Mr. Brooks's orchard of standard pears. This orchard had been planted partly in melons and partly in strawberries; it contains many of the best fruits, and, with the exception of slight attacks of pear blight, was in a most vigorous condition. The fruits of the Seckel, Bosc Box, Winter Nelis, and many other sorts were very fine, and Bartlett's were something superior to any specimens of that variety ever seen in this country before the present season; fruits 10½ inches were once displayed in the West some two years ago, but this large size was claimed in that case, we understand, as the result of the system of dwarfing. The committee measured two gathered from Mr. Brooks's tree (and many others were as large) which measured respectively 10½ inches and 11 inches.

LOUISIANA.—As an instance of the pressing times in North Louisiana, occasioned by the long continued low stage of water in the Red and Ouachita Rivers, says the Harrisonburg Independent, there may be seen at any time; wagons laden with cotton from the parishes of Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson, and many other of the parishes in the northern part of the State. Some of these have trudge a distance of over a hundred miles, to reach this, their nearest shipping point. They carry back with them whatever of the necessities of life they may want. We conceive it to be a case of great necessity when men are compelled to haul their cotton distances between eighty and a hundred and fifty miles, over rough roads and under the heat of an almost fervid sun, especially those who have always been accustomed to having river navigation within a few miles of their own doors.

We learn from Dr. W. Lee White that the Louisville City Directory is now in course of publication. This is a work in which our citizens should feel deeply interested.

John S. Pratt, a constable of Evansville, Ind., was arrested in this city at the Henrie House on Saturday last, by the sheriff of Vanderburgh county, on charge of collecting money belonging to the county, and departing for parts unknown, with intent to defraud the county out of said collections.—*Cin. Gaz.*

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Grand Union Association of Engineers, which met in Cincinnati last week, adjourned on Saturday evening last, to meet at Nashville, Tenn., on the second Monday in August, 1856. The Gazette says: their session has been characterized by the best of feeling, and resulted in the transaction of much important business to the Association. A thorough revision of the Constitution and By-Laws has been entertained, and many important changes have been made. The charter of the new Insurance Company, to lie under the guidance and control of this Association, was reported in which this company take precautions against explosions, breakage of machinery, and loss of life, where engineers belonging to their societies are employed. The capital stock is \$300,000; but the books will be opened in the month of October, in St. Louis, on the amount of stock already raised \$100,000.

The parent institution is to be located at St. Louis, with branches at other ports, where local associations are established. Numerous reports were made, all of which have been ordered to be printed in the annual report, including the charter of the insurance company, and the revised constitution and by-laws. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year.

President—John Hall, of St. Louis.
Vice President—John Gault, of Louisville.
Secretary—H. H. Harrison, of Nashville.
Treasurer—Richard Goss, of Louisville.
The printed proceedings of the convention will be ready for distribution early next month, and will contain some very interesting facts for engineers.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still falling, but the late rise at Pittsburg will keep it in a good stage for some time. Last evening there were 6 feet water in the canal.

The Cumberland was falling on Saturday evening with 7 feet water on the shoals.

The star packet Rainbow leaves for Henderson this evening. The R. has splendid accommodations and the very best of officers.

The Highflyer is the packet for St. Louis today. She is a most excellent boat.

The Sultana leaves for New Orleans this evening.

The Grapeshot, a fine stearn-wheeler, leaves for Pittsburg this evening.

A new boat called the Home, built for White river, has just been completed in Cincinnati. The Gazette says that her boiler will not be inspected at Cincinnati, the local inspectors refusing to allow them the quantity of steam they desire to carry. The inspection will be made at Louisville. How is that? Are not the local inspectors of Louisville governed by the same law as those of Cincinnati?

SUDDEN DEATH.—An Irishman named Michael Comerford, a cartman, was driving yesterday evening slowly along Tenth street, when he fell from his seat and the cart-wheel passed over him, fracturing his skull and breaking his jaw-bone into several pieces. A gentleman who saw him fall states that he was either asleep or very much intoxicated. The coroner held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He had no family.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 14th, makes a comparative statement of the progress of the yellow fever in that city in former years, and comes to the conclusion that the present epidemic may continue on the ascending scale two or three weeks more, when it will progressively descend or decrease.

The Eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is in a quandary for want of funds. A meeting of the board of directors was held last week in Cincinnati, at which the following propositions were submitted:

It proposes to issue to the stockholders only \$3,500,000 of Bonds; one half of which are income, and in Mortgage Bonds, secured by a third mortgage on the Road for \$1,750,000, and a trust fund of \$5,000, payable monthly to Trustees. The bonds are payable in 20 years, with semi-annual coupons for the rate of interest, which is 7 per cent per annum, and payable in New York.

The other \$1,750,000 is payable in stock at par, in bonds bearing 10 per cent interest per annum, payable in Cincinnati, in 30 years, with interest semi-annually, but the company reserve the right to redeem the same within two years from the date of the bonds.

The first-class bonds are offered to the stockholders only at 66½ per cent, payable in monthly cash instalments, as the company may require them, but the entire amount cannot be demanded until the expiration of six months. Each subscriber for the first class of bonds must take an equal amount of the second class also, surrendering therefor an equal amount of stock at par, receiving bonds therefor at par also, and will be entitled only to such an amount as he has paid in cash for bonds of the first class.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Friday evening, says:

Sales of about \$40,000 worth of flour have been made to a speculator in this market, who has hypothecated the same, realized the funds, and does not find it convenient either to pay the bills, or to show the state of his accounts. It may yet all be explained without involving any charge of criminality.

DIED.
In this city, on the 20th instant, CHARLES WHITTINGHAM, formerly of Chester, England, in the 61st year of his age. In Cincinnati, on Sunday morning, Aug. 19th, of congestion of the brain, Ross Caseworth.

New Books
THE INS AND OUTS OF PARIS, or Paris by Day and Night, by Julie De Marguerites. Price \$1.25.
The Modern British Essayist, by T. Babington Macaulay. Price \$2.
Susan, the Fisherman's Daughter, or Getting Along a book of Illustrations. "Know thyself." By Caroline Chesson. Price \$1.25.
Received and for sale by
J. J. CRUMP,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE—PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—From the Brownsville Flag of the 4th inst. we extract the following:

The insurgents, under Gen. Vidaurri, have met and defeated Gens. Cruz and Gutian of the government troops. The fight took place at Saltillo, on the 22d and 23d ult. The official account of the conflict, from Gen. Vidaurri, we have before us. It does not give the number of troops engaged on either side, but states that the fight commenced by an attack on the plaza, at half-past 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, which lasted all that day, most of the night, and all the morning of the 23d, which resulted in taking two pieces of artillery, and putting to flight the entire division of the regular forces, who were pursued by the insurgents, with the hope of capturing some \$60,000 which the defeated generals bore with them in their retreat. The engagement is said to have been obstinate and bloody. The loss on the side of the insurgents is given at one hundred in killed and wounded. Gen. Vidaurri has published a proclamation to his followers, which is also before us, dated at Saltillo on the 24th ult., in which he reminds them of all their victories; points to the comparative ease with which they have taken the naturally strong towns of Saltillo and Monterey, though guarded by the flower of the army of their oppressor. He tells them that the God of battles is with them, and they have only to persevere to secure their lost liberties. The greatest enthusiasm is evident among the Liberals, and everything promises success. Garza Capitan and Sayas are still in the vicinity of Matamoros with a force variously estimated at from six to twelve hundred men. It is not probable, however, that Matamoros will be attacked before the expiration of some weeks yet, as we are informed by good authority that the entire insurgent army will unite for that purpose, and it will necessarily consume some weeks in accomplishing that end.

In the mean time, General Woll, we are told, is making preparation for their reception. He has commenced clearing away the woods and shanties around the city, and otherwise preparing to receive his enemies.

We make the following extracts from a Brownsville letter to the N. O. Delta:

The loss of the Federalists consists of some 38 in killed and wounded, and that of the Government troops of over two-thirds of their entire force in killed, wounded, prisoners, and dispersed. Gutian and Cruz both acknowledge this loss, with all the ammunition, provisions, clothing, wagon train, three pieces of artillery, and a very large number of small arms. In Gutian's ranks were many of the officers who were liberated on their parole when they surrendered at Monterey. The two generals fled with two pieces of artillery and a portion of the "Dragoons of the Guard" and the "Guides of His Serene Highness." It is now known that the flying troops were overtaken and again dispersed, but the two generals succeeded in making their escape, but lost the \$60,000.

Gen. Woll, is fast fortifying himself in Matamoros, after having promised the inhabitants that he would go out and fight the enemy if he ventured to approach the place. On the 3d he commenced burning the suburbs, huts, houses, fences, and corn-fields in the vicinity of Matamoros, and the chaparral or underwood and trees, within three miles of the place are being destroyed. Even the brick kilns have been razed, and he has wantonly reduced to beggary many poor families, whose only fortune was their humble cottage and little corn-fields.

On the 4th inst., Gov. Vidaurri was at Cdereyta, 30 miles this side of Monterey, on his way to Reynosa, where his second in command, Garza, is stationed, with some 800 of the cavalry, whose scouts are and have been in the neighborhood of Matamoros for some days past. The Federal forces will consist of fully 3,000 men and seven pieces of artillery and four howitzers. The second in command of the artillery is J. K. Duncan, late Lieut. 3d artillery, U. S. A., who stands very high as an artillery officer.

On the 29th ult. Woll received from Tampico, by water, a reinforcement of 250 men, which swells his effective force now in Matamoros to some 1700 or 1800 men, with twelve pieces of artillery.

The Federalists, flushed with victory, advance confident of success, but the proximity of Matamoros to Fort Brown renders it very doubtful if they can capture Woll.

Since yesterday, the families commenced abandoning Matamoros, and many of them are hourly passing over to seek safety on this side of the river. Every house in this city is being occupied.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, P. M.
The river has fallen 12 inches in the last 24 hours. There are now 5½ feet in the channel.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS.
August 20.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Midan, St. Louis.
Charles Dean, Cincinnati.
Chicago, Millinger, Pittsburg.

DEPARTURES.
Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Midan, Cincinnati.
Charles Dean, Memphis.
Chicago, Millinger, St. Louis.
Clara Dean, Dean, Pittsburg.

RECEIPTS.

Per Jacob Strader from Cincinnati: 12 rolls leather, Ryan; 17 bales paper, Morningstar; 12 bbls whisky, Mellin & Son; 5 cases hals. White & Co; 14 pgs. Montfort; 13 do. Tryon; 125 bags cyars, Kitchell; 28 bags sugar, 20 pgs. Wilson, Starbird, & S; 4 cases, Lieberman; 56 bags coffee, Rawson & Co; 3 pgs. Sutcliffe & Hughes; 3 qr casks liquor, Raine & Co; 2 bxs. Ormsby, B. & Co; 200 do. tinplate, 1 box mds. Wright & Bridgeford; 5 cts. Platt, B. & Co; 16 bxs. Wood; 3 bags, Morris; 3 boxes drugs, 3 cases indigo, 1 ceroon, 1 bbl madder, Morris & Son; 26 pgs. drugs, &c. Wilder & Co; 5 boxes, 1 bale, Trabue & Co; lot sdrs. owners.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

August 20.—Per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad: 52 pgs. bag, Brannin & Summers; 16 do. do. Bartley, J. & Co; 33 do. do. H. A. Dunsen; 54 do. do. Brady & Davis; 100 do. do. T. S. Moorhead; 20 bbls flour, T. H. Hunt & Co; 5 bbls bacon, J. N. Blakeman, 61 pgs. bacon, Mitchell, Guthrie, & Co; 88 bags wheat, Stewart & Bondurant; 224 do. do. Ferguson & Smith; 50 do. do. Brainer & Schwab; 120 bushels do. Hawley; 100 do. do. H. Yeager; 50 pgs. mds. owners.

NOW READY,

Hughes & Breckinridge's Oral Discussion.

THE ORAL DISCUSSION between the Most Rev. Arch. A. Hughes and the Rev. John Breckinridge, D. D., on the question "Is the Roman Catholic Religion, in any or in all its Principles or Doctrines, opposed to Civil or Religious Liberty?" and of the question "Is the Presbyterian Religion, in any or in all its Principles or Doctrines, opposed to Civil or Religious Liberty?" has just been received.

The frequent calls which we have had for this work (which has been out of print for several years) have induced us to make such arrangements with the owner of the copyright as will enable us to furnish it to the trade and others at very reasonable rates.

This is a very useful book for politicians, as it discusses in a masterly manner all the points of the Catholic doctrine and discipline, which are just now creating so much excitement.

The work is printed on fine paper, and bound in neat binding, and sold at the moderate price of \$1.50.
Orders respectfully solicited.
J. WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING,
June 30th & 4th Mo. 621 Main st., 3d door below Third.
SOAP—50 boxes German Soap, a superior article for family use, for sale by
J. J. CRUMP,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

[From this morning's Journal.]

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.
The Kirkland Cotton Mills, near this city, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about \$30,000. The mills were owned by E. S. Broyton, and were insured for \$30,000.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 20.
A fire occurred this morning at Lewistown, Me., which destroyed the whole business portion of the town, including the Auburn Bank building with all the books and documents. Scarcely any merchandise was saved. The loss is estimated at upwards of \$100,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.
There was a meeting of the merchants at Faneuil Hall this morning to take appropriate notice of the death of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence. Wm. Sturges, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Robt. C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, Thos. Stephenson, and others. It was voted to close all the stores on the day of the funeral.

EASTON, PA., Aug. 20.
The Democratic convention of Northampton county was held to-day and was largely attended. After organization, the convention was addressed at a considerable length by the Hon. Richard Broadhead, touching upon all the political questions of the day.

A series of strong national resolutions were then submitted and adopted. They declare the attachment of the Democracy of Northampton to the Constitution and the Union; that they know no North, no South, no East, no West. They strongly denounce the Know-Nothings. In reference to Gov. Reeder, they declare that he has discharged his duty in Kansas nobly and manfully, and that their confidence in him is undiminished.

Their resolutions say nothing of the national administration. Their proceedings were marked with considerable enthusiasm. Mr. Broadhead's address was heartily applauded.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.
Intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmouth, via Petersburg, to Sunday represent no decrease in the fever. Twenty new cases were reported in Portsmouth on Saturday.

The collections in this city for the benefit of the sufferers in the infected places amounts to over \$9,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.
The relief committee of this city forwarded \$1,000 to-day to Norfolk and Portsmouth. The amount transmitted by the committee thus far amounts to \$3,600.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

The U. S. District Court, Judge Kane presiding, commenced its August term this morning. The case of Col. Kinney was called when an affidavit was read from his bail, Geo. S. Presbury, in relation to the non-appearance of Col. K. at this term of the Court. The document sets forth that the deponent confidently believes said Henry L. Kinney will return to the United States and be prepared for trial on the indictment before the close of the next session of the court. That it is not in the power of this deponent or any one else to prepare the defense of said Henry L. Kinney in his absence, and that his shipwreck at Turk's Island combined with embarrassing circumstances which delayed his departure has no doubt rendered it impossible for said Henry L. Kinney to fulfill his intention of being in attendance at this session of this honorable court.

The affidavit was received, the recognizance declared forfeited and Mr. Presbury granted time until the first of February next to produce the defendant or pay the amount of the bail.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

The Attorney General has decided that every applicant for a patent has the right to withdraw his application and demand a restoration of two-thirds of the duty money at any time anterior to the making out of a new and proceeding upon the ulterior stages of inquiry after an adverse report by the Commissioner.

The whole number of applications for bounty land warrants received at the Pension Office up to to-day is 306,400. The Number examined is 41,800. The number of warrants issued is 20,236.

All of the heads of the executive departments are now here.
It is said that over \$1,000 has been subscribed at the Navy Yard in this city for the relief of sufferers from fever in Virginia.

New Books and New Supplies.

SCENES Beyond the Grave, by Maria A. Davis, from notes, by Rev. J. L. Scott. To the cause of truth and righteousness this volume is sincerely dedicated. Price 75c. Keeps from a Baffly, or the Parish Sketch-Book, by Rev. F. W. Shultons. Price \$1.
Star Papers, or Experiences of Art and Nature, by Henry Ward Beecher. Price \$1.25.
A School of Life, by Anna Mary Howitt. Price 75c.
The Pastoral by Thomas Buchanan Reid. \$1.
Full Proof of the Ministry, a sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton. Price 75c.
Tales for the Marines, by Harry Gringo. Price \$1.25.
Received and for sale wholesale or retail by
F. A. CRUMP,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

Fresh Arrival—Oval Iron-Stone China.

We have just received per steamer Alvin Adams an invoice of oval Dining and Tea Ware, a direct importation from the Staffordshire potteries, England. These goods are desirable, well gotten up, and of beautiful design, and cannot fail to please the eye. Purchasers wanting a neat and cheap Dining or Tea Set should call and examine this Ware before making purchases elsewhere. We can make it to their advantage to do so, as we are now importing direct from the potteries. Give us a call.
HOOD & LUCKETT,
No. 461 Market st., south side, between Third and Fourth.
Third st.

Fresh Blue Lick Water.

10 bbls fresh Blue Lick Water just received direct from the springs. For sale by the barrel or gallon
WALKER & COMMERFORD,
Third st.

White and Gold-band French China, Iron Stone China, and Housekeeping Goods.

AT HOOD & LUCKETT'S.

We have now on hand a large and complete stock of the above-named articles, consisting in part of Dining and Tea Ware of the most rich and elegant patterns, together with almost every article usually kept in the House Furnishing line. Our Stock of Iron Stone China is now very complete. We have also on hand an assortment of fancy articles, such as Motto Cups and Saucers, Puff Boxes, Colognes, fancy Candlesticks, flat and tall Vases, &c.
Purchasers will do well by giving us a call before making their selections elsewhere, as we are now offering great bargains.
HOOD & LUCKETT,
No. 461 Market st., south side, between Third and Fourth.
Third st.

Magazines for July at Ringgold's.

GODEY'S Lady's Book;
Graham's Magazine;
Putnam's do;
Dickens's Household Words;
Ladies' New York Journal.
J. J. CRUMP,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

STILL COMPLETE—Our assortment of Carpet Bags, Travelling and Valise Satchels, Basket, and articles necessary in travelling, is still complete, notwithstanding the great sale of this season. Those who have not yet supplied themselves would do well to call at the "Varieties" of

J. J. CRUMP,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

DRESSING CASES—Another supply of those favorite

Dressing Cases, so convenient, also rosewood and leather Dressing Cases, at
J. J. CRUMP,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

The valley of the Salt Lake is in the main a desert, interspersed with a number of small oases. The U. S. engineers, who surveyed and examined it, report that there are but four hundred square miles of arable land in the basin, and, that it lies scattered in separate tracts. This land, to be cultivated, has to be irrigated by artificial means, which will always render production expensive because of the labor required to divert the streams from their natural channels. Agriculture is the basis of prosperity and the life of the State, and, notwithstanding the industry and energy of the Mormons, deficiency of food must be the inevitable result of a persistence in their migration to and remaining in Salt Lake valley. The number of people now at this settlement cannot be less than sixty thousand, and they are about equidistant, one thousand miles, from the settlements East and West of them. To transport from these remote points the supplies of food needed by the Mormons for the coming year, should their crops be destroyed, will be an impossibility. It will be much more feasible for the Mormons to go to the food, than to bring the food to them; and we presume that this will be the course pursued in the event of a famine at Salt Lake. Those who once leave there in quest of food will probably never return, as the same disaster will always be liable to be repeated. In this way, the year 1855 may become remarkable for the exodus of the Mormons from the country they have regarded as their Land of Promise, and their Seat of Empire. Should this happen, it will be cause for rejoicing; and the famine, instead of being a calamity, will really prove a blessing. It will scatter the Saints and disperse their people, who will have to fuse into the general mass of society and thus become lost and extinguished as a sect in the general mass of Christian associations, or perhaps a portion of them may mi-

Dead Weight.—Weight of mainmast 23 tons; weight of mainyard 6 tons; length of mainyard 111 feet; anchors 23 tons; rigging 93 tons; sails (square feet 38,974) 15 tons; guns and carriages 369 tons; shot 170 tons; powder 64 tons; machinery, consisting of two direct acting engines, six boilers, and machinery, 600 tons; weight of water in boilers 100 tons; power of engines and boilers 800 horses.

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.
BY advice received from the President of the
road, I am authorized to notify the voters
and tax payers of Louisville, that the election
for an endorsement of the company's bonds has
been indefinitely postponed.
JOHN BARBEE, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Aug. 21 b&j

Received by
a13j&b S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

all b&j

EVENING BULLETIN.

LIEUT. MAURY AND THE FARMERS.—We believe it is generally admitted that the discoveries and labors of Lieut. Maury, in discovering the laws which govern the winds and currents of the ocean, are now of greater importance to the commercial world than the discoveries of any other individual within the present century. Lieut. M. now proposes to render a service to the farmers, with their aid and co-operation, which ultimately can hardly prove second to that which he has secured to the mariner.

We hope, that, when the proper time arrives, there will not be a county in the whole Union where one individual cannot be found to extend his aid in an enterprise of such vast importance and magnitude.

When the blank tables are prepared, the labor of recording the necessary observations will be but a small matter.

We know of a great number of persons in various parts of the country who are engaged in recording the daily observations referred to in the concluding paragraph of Lieut. M.'s letter. Among these is the worthy President of the Kentucky Horticultural Society, who for many years has forwarded his monthly record to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington.

The following correspondence will show the plan proposed:

METEOROLOGY FOR THE FARMERS.

BY LIEUT. MAURY, U. S. N.

OBSERVATORY, Washington, June 18, '55.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN: I am much obliged to you for your favor of the 9th inst. You are right; I did not intend to confine the appeal to the farmers to any "pent-up Uica." I intended to make it as broad as the land.

You ask for the plan of co-operation. It is very simple, and calls on the farmers for little more than good will.

I first want authority to take the preliminary steps, and to confer with other meteorologists and men of science at home and abroad, with the view of establishing a uniform system of meteorological observations for the land, as we have done for the sea.

If any officer of the Government were authorized to say to the farmers, as I have to the sailors—here is the form of a meteorological journal; it shows you the observations that are wanted, the hours at which they are to be made; tells what instruments are required, and how they are to be used; take it, furnish the Government with the observations, and in return the Government will discuss them, and give you a copy of the results when published—he would have at once and without cost a volunteer corps of observers that would furnish him with all the data requisite for a complete study of both agricultural and sanitary meteorology.

Such an offer to the sailors has enlisted a corps of observers for the sea, by whose co-operation results the most important and valuable, and as unexpected as valuable, have been obtained.

Could not at least one farmer be found on the average for every county in every State that would gladly undertake the observations? I don't think there would be any difficulty on that score. Sailors have been found to do as much or every part of the sea—on the average, ten observers for a State would be sufficient.

Now if we could get the English Government, and the French Government, and the Russian Government, and the other Christian States both of the Old World and the New to do the same by their farmers, we shall have the whole surface of our planet covered with meteorological observers acting in concert, and eliciting from nature, under all varieties of climate and circumstance, answers to the same questions, and that too at no other expense than what each Government should choose to incur for the discussion and publication of the observations that are made by its own citizens or subjects.

What is wanted in a system of observations like this is uniformity. Hence co-operation—an agreement to observe the same things at the same times—is essential to anything like success. We want not only corresponding observations as to the time, but we want them made with instruments that are alike, or that can be compared; and then we may expect to find out something certain and valuable concerning the movements of this grand and beautiful machine called the atmosphere.

Suppose a pretentious fly should place itself upon a steam engine, and from its own little narrow contracted field of observation attempt to expand the structure of the entire machine. If it had the intelligence both to observe and to reason it would not find itself more bewildered than any one does and must who, from an isolated series of meteorological observations, attempts to learn the laws which govern the atmosphere and regulate climates.

If you ask me to state beforehand what particular discoveries or special results of value I expect to make, I answer—If I could tell, I would not ask your assistance to make them. The fields meteorological are large—there are many of them, and all that I do know about them is, that there is in them mighty harvests of many sorts.

Some years ago I commenced such a system for the sea as I am now advocating—and as I now both see and feel the necessity of—for the land. After we had been at work a little while and begun to gather in a harvest of useful results by discovering a few truths and facts, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to employ three small vessels of the Navy, to assist me in perfecting these discoveries, and pushing forward investigations.

Now you would have said, what two things can be more remote than maps to show which way the winds blow, and a sub-marine telegraph across the Atlantic. Yet it seems that they are closely connected, for researches undertaken for the one are found to bear directly upon the other. Among the early fruits gathered by pushing our discoveries, even with the slender means afforded by Congress—for the Secretary was authorized to let me have these three small vessels only in case they should cost nothing—there is a promise of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic.

We are told by the public prints that a company has been formed for the purpose, the money raised, contracts made, and the cable that is to hold the wires—and span the ocean commenced to be made. I have a piece of it now on the table before me.

One of the results of getting the wires across will be to place the farmers with their provision markets and produce exactly half the distance in time—and time now seems to be the only true measure of distance from Europe, that they now are. Let us illustrate the value in one respect only of this telegraph to the farmers; a demand springs up in England for breadstuffs for instance. The news must now wait for the steamer to sail before it is ready to come, and by the time she reaches our shores, and the produce can be sent forward, the chief granaries of Europe have been ransacked, and the Ameri-

can dealer finds himself too late in the market. But when that telegraphic plateau, which we have discovered in the Atlantic, shall be threaded with the magnetic cable, the intelligence will be known in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans as soon as it is in Liverpool. Straightway the produce is put in motion, and instead of coming in "the day after the fair," as is now too often the case, it will arrive with the young of the flood that comes rolling in from the East to meet the demand. By this achievement, or by the achievements which these investigations at sea have already accomplished in the shortening of voyages and saving of time, who have been the greater gainers, the farmers or the merchants?

Storms on land have a beginning and an end; that is, they commence at one place, and frequently, after several days' travel, end at some other; at least so it is held. What would it be worth to the farmer, or the merchant, or to anybody, if he could know with something like certainty the kind of weather he might expect one, two, three, or more days ahead?

I think it not at all unlikely that such, to some extent at least, would be among the first fruits of this system of observations that I am proposing.

Certain of the observers, scattered over all parts of the country, would probably be required to make daily reports to the central office in Washington as to the weather, each for his own station—say at 9 A. M. This would soon enable us to determine the laws of progress as well as the march of the various states of weather, such as gales, rains, snow-storms, and the like; so that, by knowing in what part of the country a storm had arisen, we should—learning through the telegraph the direction it might take—be enabled to calculate its rate of travel, and to predict within a few hours the time it would arrive at different places on its line of march; and, knowing these, the telegraphic agency which the newspaper press of the country has established here, would, without more ado or further cost, make the announcement the next morning in all the papers of the land.

I allude to this as an exemplification only of some of the first fruits of the plan. I do not suppose that we should be able to telegraph in advance of every shower of rain, but without doubt the march of the rains that are general in some portions of the country at least, warning of their approach.

Such an office as will be required here in Washington to carry out the details of this plan is already in existence. It was established by Mr. Calhoun when he was Secretary of War, and it is under the control of the Surgeon-General of the Army. There the meteorological observations that are made at our military posts are discussed and published; and one of the most valuable and interesting reports concerning the meteorology and climates of the country that has ever appeared is now in course of publication there. Or such an office might be made a branch of the "Agricultural division of the Patent Office." In either case the nucleus for it is already in existence; and the only expense necessary would be on account of the addition to the force of the office that would be required to discuss the observations after they are made.

Hence, you will perceive that what I want is, that the farmers and printers, and all who are interested in the weather, should not only give me their good will, but that they should use their influence in helping to bring about such a system of meteorological cooperation for the land as we have already established for the sea.

I make the appeal to the farming interest especially, because that is the great interest to be subserved by the scheme; and if the farmers do not really care enough about it to use their influence with their representatives in Congress to procure the very trifling appropriation that is required to get it under way, I do not see why I should give myself any further trouble in the matter.

Will you not bring the subject in some tangible shape before the agricultural societies of the country? A simple memorial from them to Congress would not fail to procure all the legislative aid necessary.

Some of the leading scientific men of Europe are ready to join us in such a plan; and with authority to confer with them officially as to details, I have no doubt that most of the governments of the world would undertake, each for itself and within its own territories, a corresponding series of observations, so that we should then be able to study the movements of this great atmospheric machinery of our planet as a whole, and not as hitherto in isolated detached parts.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. MAURY, Lt. U. S. N.

Messrs. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,

Editors of the American Farmer, Baltimore.

N. B. Series of observations more or less extensive have been undertaken in various parts of the country, and for objects more or less general and useful. Among them may be mentioned those of the Smithsonian Institution, under the direction of Prof. Henry, the immediate object of which is an investigation of the law of storms. Several of the States and many individuals are co-operating with him; also those of Louisiana by Dr. Barton, concerning sanitary laws—and those of Prof. Espy and others.

It is hardly necessary to add that the plan now proposed is not calculated to interfere with any of these; on the contrary, it is in furtherance of them all, and differs from them only in being universal, and in establishing co-operation and concert between the observers at sea and those on land.

CYRUS H. BENT.....CLAUDE D. DUVALL.

THE BEST ORDER OF FABRICS IN

Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Imported to this market expressly for the retail trade by

BENT & DUVALL.

We call the particular attention of strangers visiting our city, and also our own citizens, to the assortment of goods now in store, embracing all varieties in Ladies' Dress Goods.

Rich Grenadine Robes;

Rich Muslin do;

Rich Berge do;

Rich Organdie do;

Black and colored Silk Robes, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

From the celebrated manufactory of Madame Chagary, Paris:

Cambrie Embroidered Skirts;

Muslin do;

Do do Collars;

Do do Chemisettes, Point de Venise do;

Do do Sleeves, do do;

Rich Collarettes, Honiton, &c.

MANTLES.

Real Gimpure and Brussels Lace;

Rich Silk Mantles, new style;

Rich Mohair Antiques, do;

Rich Silk Lace inserted, new style;

Rich Silk embroidered, do do.

PARASOLS.

New style steel handles, in all colors, moir antique and plain black; figured Silk do.

HOSIERY.

Thread and Silk Hosiery, in French and English, for summer wear.

With a variety of all other descriptions of goods usually found in a regular retail Dry Goods house.

We warrant our goods to be of the very best quality. Should they prove otherwise, the purchaser has the liberty to return them. All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices, and at our own price only.

BENT & DUVALL,

537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

330 j&b

New Church Book.

SEVENINGS WITH THE ROMANISTS, by Rev. M. Her-

bert Seymour, author of Morning with the Saints. Price

75 cents. Just received and for sale by

RINGGOLD.

Harper for July.

JULY number of Harper just received by

R. S. RINGGOLD.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—100 bbls new Wheat Flour

just received and for sale by

H. FERGUSON & SON,

Corner Fifth and Market sts.

STRAW AND LEHIGH HATS of every description, for

men and boys, are to be had very low and cheap of

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

SOFT HATS FOR SUMMER, as light as the gossamer's wing,

are being furnished to every lover of health and comfort at

the lowest prices. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

H. Ferguson & Son,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FAMILY

Flour, corner Fifth and Market sts.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find

the best assortment of Hats, Caps, and

new "Fixers," and at lower prices

than they have ever been found in the

West or South, at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

New Book by Mary E. Herndon.

OSWY DUDLEY, or the Bandits of Italy, received and

for sale by

S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main

PIANO-FORTES.

Having just received, in addition to my

large and well selected stock of Piano-

Fortes, several very elegant instruments, I

respectfully invite purchasers to call and ex-

amine them.

I have succeeded in making arrangements with Messrs.

Nunns & Clark for a supply of Grand Pianos, one of which is

now in store. This instrument has been pronounced by the

best judges to be the best of the kind, and the finest Piano-

Fortes ever offered for sale in this city—combining the most

tastefully finished case with the most exquisite tone—full,

clear, and brilliant.

I have also the elegant Serpentine Louis XIV Pianos beauti-

fully carved, from the same factory; their tone cannot be ex-

celled by any square Piano in the country.

Two small grand pianos with elegant carved mouldings, &c. These

instruments have become very popular in the eastern cities.

Twelve elegant Centre Pianos, 7 octaves, carved and plain.

Fifteen 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 1/2 octave Pianos-Fortes of all styles and

prices.

My assortment of Piano-Fortes and Melodeons is the largest

in this city and best in the western country; containing instru-

ments from all the best factories in the country, including

Nunns & Clark, Peters, Cragg, & Co., A. H. Gale & Co., A. & J.

Keogh.

A full guarantee given with any instrument sold. Purcha-

sers may rely upon my prices being the very lowest factory

prices.

D. F. FAULDS,

Importer of Musical Goods and Dealer in Piano-Fortes.

1539 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky

1539 j&b

Fresh Arrival—Ivory Handed Cutlery.

We have just received this morning, by

express, a large lot of very fine Ivory

Handled Cutlery, fresh from the factory of J.

Russell & Co. This Cutlery is said to be su-

perior to any now in use. Those desiring a good article of the

kind will find it to their interest to give us a call.

HOOD & LUCKETT

No. 461 Market st., between Third and Fourth, near Fourth.

1539 j&b

Superior Wire Dish Covers.

We are now opening a stock of Wire Dish Covers, all sizes.

This is now the season for them, and we presume this ar-

ticle will be in demand, as they are a most desirable article

at this period of the year. We are offering these Dish Covers, as

well as all other articles in our line, at very reasonable prices.

HOOD & LUCKETT

No. 461 south side Market st., between Third and Fourth.

1539 j&b

CANE CHAIRS—At the "Varieties," a lot of these fa-

vorite summer chairs. They are light, elastic, delightfully

easy, and very strong. We now have—

Arm Chairs, with and without rockers;

Swing and Easy Chairs;

Children's High, Arm, Rocking, and Nursery Chairs.

1539 j&b

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

FLLOUR—100 bbls St. Louis fancy superfine Flour;

do do do

30 bbls Rye do do

For sale by

H. FERGUSON & SON,

Corner Fifth and Market sts.

1539 j&b

FANS! FANS! FANS!—A fine assortment of the latest

styles of Fans may be found at the "Varieties" of

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

PORT-MONIES, PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR

Cases, and Dressing and Traveling Cases at

MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!—Every description of

Work, Traveling, Market, Fruit, and Fancy Baskets

may be obtained at 98 Fourth street, also Willow Hampers,

Clothes Baskets, Chairs, Cradles, Cabs, and Carriages, of

our own manufacture. Price \$1.25.

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

GENTLEMEN desiring good Shaving Creams or Soaps, Per-

fumery, Pomades, Dyes, Razors, Straps, or Brushes and

Combs of any kind, may procure them of the best quality at

the "Varieties" of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

THE LADIES will find at the "Varieties" the best collec-

tion of Perfumery and Toilet Articles in the city, being

the productions of the most celebrated chemists of the day.

We can recommend them as fresh and of the best quality.

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

WILLOW CABS AND CARRIAGES of our own manu-

facture, and the best in town, at

MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

ROBES—

Rich Grenadine Robes;

Do do Grenadine do;

Do do Children's do; a for sale low by

1539 j&b

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

WE HAVE FOR OUR SALES TO-DAY A LARGE

supply of our summer style of Mole-skin and White

Beaver Hats.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,

455 Main st.

1539 j&b

MUSKET NET of the very best quality, consisting of—

10-4 best pink Bobbinets;

10-4 do do do;

10-4 do white do;

12-4 do do do;

Also common Bases;

Just received and for sale low by

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

LACE MANTLES—A few Gimpure and Chantilly Lace

Mantillas and Talmas, of new and beautiful styles, just

received by

MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

1539 j&b

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS of

every variety and quality at low prices.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH,

455 Main st.

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS can purchase their Hats